The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—$2.00 PER ANNUM. "REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES." [SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.

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PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the

BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securement of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races: Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country, render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensure success.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Between Canal and Customhouse, NEW ORLEANS.

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CLOTHING

AT STILL LOWER PRICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FRESH GOODS AND NEWEST STYLES OFFERED AT THE FOLLOWING LOW FIGURES —AT—

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Opposite French Market,

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits $5, $6, $7, $10 and $13.

Men's Blue Flannel suits $10 and $15.

Men's White Marseilles Vests $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.

Men's Black Doeskin Pants $5, $8, $9.

Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8.

Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests $15, $20, $25.

Men's Linen Dusters $1 75 and upwards.

Men's Linen Ulsters, a new article, $5 and $6.

Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at $3, $4, $5, $6 and upwards.

Children's Sailor suits $2 50, $3 50, $5.

Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) $2 75, $3 50 and upwards.

Six Fine Linen Bosom Shirts $7 50.

Six Open Back Bosom Shirts $3.

Men's India Gauze Under Shirts 50c and upwards.

English Half Hose $2 75, $3, $3 50 per dozen.

The largest assortment in this city of Men's, Boys', Youths' and children's Hats, consisting of the latest styles Felt and Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.

Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.

LEON GODCHAUX,

81 and 83 Canal, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee, Opposite French Market.

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—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

We shall from MONDAY NEXT, April 26th, offer our entire Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

—AT A—

HEAVY REDUCTION OF FORMER PRICES.

The Goods being entirely fresh, and consisting of the

VERY LATEST NOVELTIES,

Purchasers will find it, to their advantage to call and examine same, at an early date, as our object is to make a

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Nos. 155 Canal and 16 Bourbon Sts.

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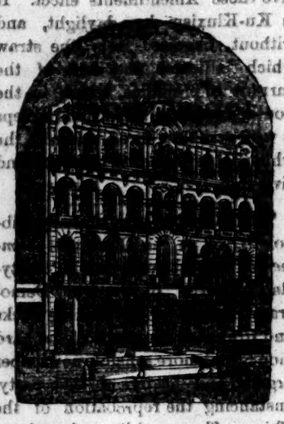

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MUSIC,

Has removed from his former Warerooms, No. 129 Canal Street, which he has occupied 11 years, to his Hall, No. 18 Baronne Street, near Canal, where he is prepared to furnish to the trade, teachers and the public, the best quality of goods in his line, at prices lower than elsewhere in the United States. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues and Price List furnished upon application.

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FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

New Music Received Daily.

Pianos and Musical Instruments of all kinds repaired. Music neatly bound. Address,

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

Grunewald Hall,

ap17 '75 1y NEW ORLEANS.

INCENSE OF FLOWERS.

BY BONNIE LEMORE.

This rich abundance of the rose, its breath
On which I almost think my soul could live,
This sweet ambrosia, which even in death
Its leaves hold on to give,
Whence is it? From dark earth or scentless air?
Or from the inner sanctuaries of heaven?
We probe the branch, the root—no incense there—
O God, whence is it given?
Is it the essence of the morning dew,
Or distillation of a purer sphere—
The breath of the immortals coming through
To us in mortals here?
Exhale in mystery, my heart devours
The living inspiration, and I know
Sweet revelations with the breath of flowers
Into our beings flow.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Washington letter writers say, the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings Bank having been unable to obtain a release from their sureties, are going forward in their efforts to unravel the affairs of the rotten concern, and save as much as possible of the assets for depositors. They believe that by next winter, two years after the insolvency of the bank was disclosed, they will be able to distribute the first dividend of 20 per cent. to dispositors. This amount to $600,000, and will be mostly realized from investments made here in Washington. The investments at the Southern branches are in almost every case a total loss. The Commissioners think that ultimately a second and possibly even a third dividend of 20 per cent. may be paid, but this will depend upon their success in compelling the borrowers of the bank to pay their liabilities. At present the Commissioners have over $400,000 collected, which is lying in the United States Treasury, and drawing no interest on account of Congress failing to provide the authority for payment of interest.

In this it will be seen that the unwisdom of any of our people in selling their bank books for ten cents on the dollar or otherwise to speculators, who are now seeking to thus obtain them, should be reprehended. Twenty per cent, at least, on all peposits is promised by the first of September. We advise then every depositor to keep their books and take care that however small the sum, realized from this bank, shall be their own.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The following special Washington telegram to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* we republish as of interest:

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Commencement exercises at Howard University were concluded last evening with flattering success.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees it was voted by a majority of one, after a long and severe contest, to convey the management of the institution to the American Missionary Association, and the Rev. George Whipple, Secretary of the Association, was elected President. It is understood that the institution is to be conducted in the interest of the Congregational denomination, the law department and other incompatible features being lopped off to give it a strictly denominational and theological character. This action was strongly opposed by all the colored members of the board, who look upon the movement with suspicion, and as being, if nothing worse, a flagrant departure from the original design of the university, and very inimical to its success. The vote was divided strictly on the color line, Professor Langston, at present acting President, being the choice of the colored trustees for President.

In conversation with Fred Douglass, this morning, he showed considerable feeling. He said the colored people had considered this the only one institution in the nation where they could educate their children without fear of prejudice. It had been established for them, and largely with their money, and it was no more than fit and proper, in his opinion, that they should control it. The original plan of the institution was that it should be exclusively for colored people, and as fast as colored men were educated they should be established in the professorships and trustees' chairs; and, further, that it be entirely unsectarian, and embrace all branches of learning. He had hoped soon to see medicine, engineering, and other professions added to its already established branches of theology and law, but this movement would defeat all such plans, and the financial interests would be controlled by the same men who had injured the prospects of the colored race in the unfortunate management of the Freedman's Bank. Mr. Douglass had no complaint against the new President, Dr. Whipple. He was a wise and good man; but the moral effect of the change would be bad. He hoped to see the institution ultimately restored to the original control, but the new management would have one year, till the next annual meeting of the trustees, for the experiment.

In its "Musical Notes" the Boston *Commonwealth*, in a recent issue, discourses thus pleasantly of the Nashville (colored) Jubilee Singers:

These vocalists gave a pleasing and popular programme at their concert in Music Hall, on Monday evening, on the occasion of their farewell, previous to another tour in Europe. In return, the large audience in attendance warmly applauded, so vociferously at times as to be disagreeable—quite unlike the orderly and circumspect Harvard Symphony and Handel and Haydn audiences. We do not mean to libel the majority, but the boisterous element was in sufficient force to make itself felt. The pieces varied from grave to gay, from the plaintive to the rollicking, from the devotional to merriment. The first, for instance, "Steal Away and Lord's Prayer"—the closing a sort of chant, was inexpressibly sweet and plaintive, seeming as truly divine worship as any service we ever heard. Indeed, there seems a sort of plaint, a wail, in all their songs, even the most rollicking, as though from an echo from their past condition. "We shall walk through the Valley in Peace," was another subdued and beautiful thing. "Music Sweet is ever Flowing," a gem from Beethoven, rolling, swelling and diminishing, was finely rendered. Mr. Loudin, in answer to an encore, gave "I Love to Laugh;" and again, "The Laziest Man;" after which he was allowed by the greedy audience to retire. The spirited "Medley," sung by Misses Gordon and Jackson, and Messrs. Rutling and Loudin, seemed to give great satisfaction, especially when the John Brown melody was introduced, nor could we resist the clamor ourselves as the notes of the "Star-Spangled Banner" greeted our ears:

"Keep inching along, keep inching along;
Jesus will come by-and-bye.
Keep inching along, like a poor inch-worm;
Jesus will come by-and-bye."

This is one of their latest out, we think, and surely it is sufficiently droll.

We give them a God-speed on their journey across the wide waters—a safe and prosperous return.

ONE OF GRANT'S SPEECHES.

[From Sherman's Memoirs.]

On the 18th of March I had issued orders assuming command of the military division of the Mississippi, and was seated in the office, when the General (Grant) came in and said they were about to present him with a sword, inviting me to come and see the ceremony. I went back into what was the dining-room of the house; on the table lay a rosewood box, containing a sword, sash, spurs, etc., and round about the table were grouped Mrs. Grant, Nelly, and one or two of the boys. I was introduced to a large, corpulent gentleman, as the mayor, and another citizen, who had come down from Galena to make the presentation of a sword to their fellow-townsman. I think that Rawlins, Bowers, Badeau, and one or more of General Grant's personal staff, were present. The mayor rose in the most dignified way and read a finished speech to Gen. Grant, who stood, as usual, very awkwardly; and the mayor closed his speech by handing him the resolutions of the city council engrossed on parchment, with a broad ribbon and large seal attached. After the mayor had fulfilled his office so well, Gen. Grant said: "Mr. Mayor, as I knew this ceremony was to occur, and as I am not used to speaking, I have written something in reply." He then began to fumble in his pockets, first his breast-coat pocket, then his pants, vest, etc., and after considerable delay he pulled out a crumpled piece of common cartridge paper, which he handed to the mayor. His whole manner was awkward in the extreme, yet perfectly characteristic, and in strong contrast with the elegant parchment and speech of the mayor. When read, however, the substance of this answer was most excellent, short, concise, and, if it had been delivered by word of mouth, would have been all that the occasion required. I could not help laughing at a scene so characteristic of the man who then stood prominent before the country, and to whom all had turned as the only one qualified to guide the nation in a war that had become painfully critical.

A REMINISCENSE OF DUMAS PERE.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Post* writes: The death of Mme. Cornu, goddaughter of the Queen Hortense, and of the remarkable personages of the Second Empire, has called out a host of curious anecdotes concerning her singular character. She was a woman of high character and refinement, and, although the Emperor Napoleon Third doubtless felt bound to do handsomely by her, she would accept no favor at his hands, and occupied herself with works of beneficence and with endeavors to liberalize French institutions. Her funeral was attended by a vast throng of literary men, artists, and *savans*, many of whom she had warmly defended. She had a passionate admiration for the genius of Alexander Dumas the elder, and did all she could to aid him. The famous author once came to her and said that he could not get from the Imperial Library certain singular books that he needed to aid him in constructing one of his romances.

"Why don't you ask the Emperor for them?" said Mme. Cornu.

"Do you think he would give them—"

"Of course he would. Write a good-natured, off-hand letter to him, and give it to me, I will put it before him to-morrow morning when his barber comes to see him. That's the best time. I promise you that you shall have your books."

So Dumas, with his superb impudence, wrote a rollicking note to Napoleon Third, beginning "My dear confrere," and he received the desired volumes next day. But Mme. Cornu, although always helping friends, never demanded for herself. She had such contempt also, for the crowd of creatures which surrounded the imperial chair and cried for pap, that she often fled from the capital and remained away for months together. She was the wife of Cornu, the eminent artist, who died a number of years ago.

CAPTAIN BOYTON IN HIGH LIFE.

The London correspondent of the *International Gazette*, of Berlin, says: The Queen commanded Captain Boyton to appear before her at the Isle of Wight, and the American wave-defier, with the readiness of an out-and-out monarchy man, very properly obeyed the royal summons—stood not on the order of his going but went at once. Her Majesty, with her two unmarried children, from the decks of her royal yacht, in the river Medina, saw him float, paddle, eat, drink, and smoke, and read his newspaper. She was delighted with his performances, and gave an order for a suit of India-rubber, and now that the highest lady in the land has set the example orders will pour in upon the commercial department of Captain Boyton's staff. Boyton is a lucky fellow. He has without any trouble secured what hundreds of enterprising people would give a finger, arm, leg, aye even head to obtain, the magic aid of royal patronage. Captain Boyton is a fine, frank-looking young fellow, who pretends to no manner of what is called culture, who acts rather than talks, and who pleads guilty only to a Newfoundland-dog love for the briny deep. He went down to Osborne, and amused the court ladies and gentlemen by his homely fashion talk. A man who, when asked a question by Princess Beatrice, answers by an innocent "Yes, Miss," ought to get on in the world and I am farther told that the Queen laughed outright when, at the close of her interview with him, the New Jersey humanitarian said he hoped her Majesty would overlook any defections in etiquette on his part on the plea, "You see, Madame, it is not to be expected I'm *posed up* in this business." An amusing story comes to me on good authority that when on Sunday Lady Churchill, a lord or two, and brace of generals from Osborne called upon Boyton at his hotel in East Cowes, the worthy young man backed to the fireplace, laid his hand upon the bell-handle, and hospitably and politely asked them what they would be pleased to drink. When Boyton returned to town he could talk of nothing but his amazement at the Queen's appearance. What he expected to see he did not say; but he certainly did not anticipate, he says, seeing a short, stout, motherly woman, more plainly dressed than any of her servants. When he walked to the Albert's quarter-deck he was about to pay his homage to a fine, grandly dressed maid of honor, quite overlooking the kindly lady behind and around whom bareheaded courtiers bent low. At the close of the performance, Boyton was summoned a second time to the royal presence, and stalked aft—just out of his shell—his big, good-humored face beaming like a full moon, and his hair sticking bolt on end like an angry hearth-broom.

The Science of Health for July is the beginning of the seventh volume of this sterling magazine. Its contents are diversified with more than usual excellence in the choice and variety of its subjects. A fine portrait and an interesting sketch of the late publisher, S. R. Wells, opens the volume, followed by a practical and crisp article on General Debility; and another very seasonable, on Mineral Waters. The interesting treatises entitled Popular Physiology are continued; this time the chapter being devoted to the Brain and Nervous System. Dr. Trall asks for a Theory of Disease, and endeavors to answer the question, Chapter six of What I Know of Doctoring is quite agreeable. Among the other articles worthy of mention are The Irrepressible Conflict; Bathing When Tired; The Pulse Family, in which Beans, their different varieties, and modes of preparation for food, are well discussed by Julia Colman. The Recipes of the department of Household and Agriculture are unusually full. Take it altogether it is a capital specimen number of that sort of literature which the masses of the people need to read. Price 20 cents. By the year, $2.00. An excellent premium is offered to those who subscribe for the year. Address S. R. Wells & Co., 787 Broadway, New York City.

AN UNCEREMONIOUS WATERING PLACE.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says:

"Berck is on the French coast, a short distance from Boulogne. The fish women set the fashion, and the wealthiest visitors easily follow it. A single thin garment, falling from the neck to a little below the knee, and a pair of gayly worked slippers, constitute the entire costume at Berck. Stockings are unknown, or at least, if any lady appears with stockings she is recognized as a new-comer. It may require twenty-four hours for prudery to wear off; at the end of that time she will appear in as scanty a dress as the rest. About half of them, indeed, dispense even with slippers, and one sees groups playing croquet, the gentlemen clad in snowy white linen, and wearing red or blue caps, and the ladies in hats and short bright-colored skirts, but neither encumbered by shoes nor stockings. Oftentimes, however, the wind blows the dry sand for miles over the beach, and to prevent this from getting into the eyes, glasses or spectacles with wire gauze frames are worn, which on young and fair faces have a droll effect. One would think, also, that the same sand would sting the lily-white ankles and calves, which are freely exposed, but if so, the effect is not severe enough to induce their owners to don the stockings."

The new Roman Catholic Bishop in Wheeling, Rev. J. J. Kain, is but thirty-three years old. He is probably the youngest Bishop in the world.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

Mr. John Roxborough is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the Louisianian.

Messrs. W. R. Mason, postal route agent on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and E. D. Triplett, of Port Hudson, La., are herein announced as duly authorized agents to solicit subscriptions for the Louisianian.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

Now this we call taking an unfair advantage of an opponent, even if be be a fraud and known as the city administration of New Orleans, or manager of the Democratic party of this parish—that all things considered isn't exactly pardonable. The *Republican* not content with direct and open opposition to the nice plans of the City Council, in the lease of our wharf privileges—a very pretty plum, by the way—has sounded the knell to arrangements so nearly consummated, by the following bit of satirical comment, which our readers will readily perceive will consign beyond redemption this new plan of greasing municipal and individual credits. Says the *Republican*:

"But there is a consideration connected with this disposition of the public property, revenues and disbursements, which pretty strongly commends it to a Republican as a party man. It will take a vast amount of patronage out of the political pool to be contended for at the next election by putting it practically within the reach of the longest purse, or greatest financial ability, without being subject to the tax imposed upon political patronage by the ward meetings. The wharf patronage alone is worth a prince's ransom and forms a very important element in every municipal election. This once removed, the Waterworks sold, and the street cleaning let out by contract, there would be a proportionate falling off in the interest felt in the election. The last campaign demonstrated the fact that this city is Democratic by a majority of some thousands. When a full municipal vote is polled it becomes a difficult matter for the Republican parishes in the country to overcome this local majority. In order to bring out the full vote, however, all the interests involved must be represented in the hustings. A very large part of the strength of the Democratic party comes from those who expect to receive patronage on the levees, in the work of street cleaning, and operating the waterworks. The little six thousand dollar prizes offered to successful candidates for Administrators do not generally inspire much enthusiasm, as the pay of each goes to the man who draws it, while his power to parcel out pay and emolument makes him a great man with his following. Ordinarily, with a fair vote throughout the State, the Republicans count on about twenty thousand majority, but we can not object to having our party difficulties smoothed down by the withdrawal of three or four thousand votes in this city. If we could dispose of some of the parochial officers, such as those of sheriff, coroner, clerks of courts, justice of the peace, constable, etc., we could count on fair and peaceable elections, with assured Republican majorities.

Thanking the Madison *Journal* for its kindly expression as to the ability and discretion evinced in the editorial management and conduct of the Louisianian, we desire to add, that exactly as stated, our columns are both owned and edited by colored men. Not that in this we regard it as a matter of special favor or disfavor, but simply, as we designed, to evidence the true thought and purpose of our people.

The letter of our Texas correspondent "Biswellen" will be read with interest. It details not only the disposition of affairs in the State determined as the last ditch of the Confederate-Democracy, but evidences what may be expected to result from the influence of such a party in the country were it to obtain the government. To such of our readers who may have at any time contemplated a Democratic succession with complacency, our Texas letter will afford information that will effectually cure such trustful souls of their folly.

The State vs. Auditor Clinton, on indictment for malfeasance, has been begun in the Superior Criminal Court and continued for trial to the 29th inst.

"RYSEUP" WILLIAM ALLEN!

Goaded by the animadversions of Southern party associates, and particularly the Confederate-Democracy of Louisiana, the old gentleman who is Governor of Ohio has at last explained his reported fifty thousand Ohio troops proposition to the President last fall, to put down the White League uprising here, by a letter to the *Picayune*, published yesterday, which will prove on the whole to the Republicans of Ohio the best campaign document issued yet in their behalf. Governor Allen informs the *Picayune*, through his private secretary, that he never offered troops to President Grant, and he cannot conceive how such a statement could be made: Whereupon there ensues general handshaking among the faithful, in which our talkative hatterBooth is preeminent; and the *Picayune* assumes no small degree of satisfaction and importance as "having become the medium through which that record has been purged."

Thus explained, William Allen is assured of the support of "us Southerners" in the next Presidential campaign, "despite the exigencies of Ohio politics"—vide the *Picayune*—which we may as well remark, in concluding, will undoubtedly require "Old Bill" and his party to step down and out next fall by an overwhelming popular vote.

A source of gratification to us, that we herein take pleasure in mentioning, is the commendatory letters and approving words received from friends and correspondents relative to the management of the Louisianian. Instancing as we strive to do the sentiments of our people not only here but throughout the South and country, we are glad in the possession of their unrestrained confidence and approbation which we promise ourselves always to merit.

THE N. O. TIMES FINDS A MARE'S NEST.

In its issue of Thursday last the *N. O. Times* pretends to have discovered the object and result of Senator Morton's visit to New Orleans some months ago. According to the *Times*, Senator Morton came here to arrange with Gov. Pinchback that the latter should abandon his claim to a seat in the United States Senate, and take, in lieu thereof, the secretaryship of the Senate now held by Mr. Gorham. The article goes on to state that some republican Senators would bolt before they would bind themselves by caucus action to vote for the seating of Gov. Pinchback; and it adds that if Gov. Pinchback should fall on Senator Morton's advice and accept the secretaryship of the Senate the Custom-house and Pinchback wings of the republican party of the State would unite, to give Mr. Casey the collector of the port a chance to be elected in Gov. Pinchback's stead to the United States Senate; and the writer further informs us that as a return for Senator Morton's good offices in the transaction, Gov. Pinchback is to take a delegation from this State to the national republican convention to support Senator Morton as a candidate for the Presidency.

This is all—startling to the last degree, and bears with it an odor of Munchausenism truly worthy of the *Times* in all matters wherein it concerns itself about Gov. Pinchback.

We are told first of all that Mr. Gorham, a good officer and a man of parts and standing, possessing great political influence in his State, is to be turned out of office simply to put Gov. Pinchback in his place; and this is to be done by Senators who have nothing against Mr. Gorham, though according to the *Times*, they are irreconcilably inimical to Gov. Pinchback.

What may we ask has the Senate done to render it liable even in the estimation of so mendacious a sheet as the New Orleans *Times* to a suspicion of such truckering of its offices? According to the custom of the Senate, an officer, when elected at the beginning of a Presidential term by that body, is supposed to hold his place till the end of such term unless removed for cause; but the *Times* would make it appear not only that Mr. Gorham is to be turned out without cause, but that, the Senators are to make him the 'scapegoat of their own moral cowardice. Gov Pinchback is entitled to his seat or he is not, and the turning of Mr. Gorham out and the putting Gov. Pinchback in his place will not even touch that question much less settle it. The question of Gov. Pinchback's seat can be settled only by a direct vote of the Senate and when that vote is taken its results will be beyond the influence of negro hating hucksters and sensational sheets like the *Times*.

It is not at all probable that the *Times* ever heard one word of its absurd story outside of its own office and then not from any one disconnected with that journal. Its wish is father to the thought of such a settlement, and it is more likely to be credited with ingenuity in fabricating solutions of senatorial difficulties, when it deals thus lightly with senatorial honor, than it is to reap the benefits of pleasing and helping Gov. Pinchback's enemies.

Everybody knows that the connection of Gov. Pinchback with the Louisiana question in its present shape, is not of his own seeking. He was lifted from the Lieutenant Governor's chair to that of the Chief Executive by an act of a legislature judicially recognized. He assumed the Executive chair and held it by judicial decision; and he was finally recognized by the President of the United States as Acting Governor of Louisiana. He handed the government over to the men recognized as his successors by the general government; he was elected to the United States Senate by a legislature whose acts have been sanctioned by the highest tribunal of the State, and he has prosecuted his claim to a seat in the United States Senate under the counsel and cooperation of Senators like Messrs. Morton, Frelinghuysen and Hamlin. Whence then comes the animosity of the *Times* and its class against him unless it be on account of his color?

Of course the statement respecting Senator Morton's desire or ability to carry out any such scheme as the *Times* suggests is as groundless as the pretended purpose on the part of the Senate to do the gross injustice of turning Mr. Gorham out only to make an excuse for keeping Gov. Pinchback from his seat; and the whole fabrication of the *Times* was got up to decrease the chances of Gov. Pinchback being seated. But if we are not greatly mistaken the *Times* has gone wool gathering only to get sheared.

Clinton is easy! This announcement the *Times*—organ in solo of the indicted Christian Auditor—takes care to inform the reading public in its stipendiary columns.

A criminal case continued in the courts, and a bright prospect of escaping from the meshes of the law through a process, often practiced heretofore, gives such assurance of relief to the accused that his organ is once again itself. Houp, la, Justice!

CONFEDERATE-DEMOCRACY.

Galveston, June 18, 1875.

Editor Louisianian: Texas is a noble country; dowered by nature with a genial climate; a fertile and diversified soil, and abounding in exhaustless stores of mineral wealth. In fact, sir, it is a country "where every prospect pleases, and only man is vile." It is a border State—geographically, coterminous with Mexico; morally, contiguous to His Satanic Majesty's Dominion, but not yet annexed. Politically, Texas is a fair specimen of a reconstructed State—from the Democratic standpoint; and if any one desires to arrive at a tolerably accurate estimate of the best future possible for the colored citizen throughout the South in the event of a Democratic administration of the Federal government, let him study the condition of the colored population of the Lone Star State under its present *regime*. Beyond the eaves of the buildings occupied by Federal office-holders for government uses, Republicanism is practically extinct; and even there it assumes "such a questionable shape," that the closest scrutiny often fails to distinguish the Democratic partisan from the Federal office-holder—the era conciliation requiring that they should both be found under the same hat. One of the marked evidences, here, of the desire of a Republican administration to conquer the South by kindness is the manifest determination on the part of its representatives to exclude colored men from official positions even of the lowest grades, and to fill them with white men who scout the idea of a colored citizen, no matter how competent, holding any office of profit or trust under the Federal government. "Misery," it is said, "acquaints a man with strange bed-fellows," and truly, in that respect the misery of the Republican party as represented by recent appointments of Federal officials here, is extreme. And, yet, effete as it is, Republicanism has recently caused a thrill of nervous irritability to permeate the whole framework of this body corporate, beginning at the parquet of the Tremont Opera-house and culminating in the United States Court-room; filling the entire community with intense excitement, disturbing the equanimity of the Galveston Bar, and even agitating the serene calmness of the Federal Bench itself. Your readers have already been made acquainted, through your columns, with the principle features of the affair, so it is not necessary for me to rehearse them. I may remark, however, in passing, that it was fortunate or otherwise according to one's opinion of the merits of the case in litigation, that the foreman of the Greenwall jury was a different kind of man from him who heads the twelve good men and true whose verdict, it is to be hoped, will give surcease to the notorious Tilton-Beecher scandal. A correspondent of the *New Bedford Mercury* thus describes Mr. Chester Carpenter:

He is a gentleman who likes the office of a juryman, and is exceedingly well known in that capacity in Brooklyn. Another gentleman who has served with him, confirmed in conversation with me, a current report that Mr. Carpenter is the very man who found himself unequally yoked with eleven of the most obstinate mules he ever saw in his life. The case was so plain to the judge that he refused to discharge them, and kept them shut up, I think forty-eight hours, Carpenter alone against the crowd. He used no argument and made no effort to bring the others to his view; but by sheer force of passive endurance he conquered, and judge and jury alike succumbed to the incarnate inevitable in his person—discharged without a verdict.

But, "sweet is revenge"—it is moreover a delectation which a barbarous people rarely allows itself to forego. At present some of the *elite* of Galveston propose to attain that gratification by "starving out" colored men who are disreputable enough to claim to be citizens; suggesting Corporal Trim's query to Uncle Toby: "a negro has a soul an' please your honor, said the corporal (doubtingly.)"

As a proof I send you the following 'Card' which a colored citizen, the proprietor of a first class barbershop, on Tremont street, felt himself called on to publish in consequence of a contemplated attempt on the part of certain influential Democrats of high social standing in this community to drive away his customers. Why? Because it was suspected that while he cut hair and shaved suitably, he did not trim his political opinions, nor choose his associates according to his patron's tastes.

A Card.—The undersigned having been credibly informed that a serious and to him seemingly malicious attempt is being made by persons to him unknown, to disparage him in public estimation, and thereby to injure the business whereby he gains a livelihood, by charging him with having influenced in some manner the verdict in the case of Miller vs. Greenwall, recently decided in the United States Court for this District, he desires hereby briefly and explicitly to state that said charge, by whomsoever preferred, is wholly untrue, inasmuch as neither directly nor indirectly did he or any of his employes have anything to do with the aforesaid matter. Jas. L. Patterson.

Galveston, June 14, 1875.

It proves what everyone acquainted with Southern society knows, and no fairminded person will attempt to deny, that it is not enough that the colored citizen be civil—he must be servile, to be tolerated in any position which Southern prejudice will permit him to occupy. As the deliberate purpose of persons laying claim not merely to education, culture, and refinement, but even to piety, it is simply contemptible; nor would I have deemed it worthy of comment did it not betray the studied intent which actuates the great mass of Southern whites, to render inoperative the Constitutional Amendments made for the colored citizen, by nullifying through intimidation of the colored population, the Congressional legislation intended to give those Amendments effect. It is Ku-Kluxism by daylight, and without disguise: it is the straw which indicates the drift of the current of prejudice, which, in the South, dominates society and sweeps it with resistless force towards the whirlpool of domestic anarchy and civil ruin. Brevalier.

The naturalized paper money shibboleth, or as the Cincinnati *Commercial* sententiously puts it, "Dirty-Rag platform" of the Ohio Democracy, seems to be making ducks and drakes of the plans of the hard money and more sensible newspaper organs and leaders of that party. Instancing the reprobation of the Chicago *Times* and its confrere here, the New Orleans *Bulletin*, with the disapproval of the New York *Tribune*, its Chicago namesake, and the *Picayune* of this city, as the expressions of what may be understood as the swallow-tailed portion of the short-haired and unwashed Democracy, it is certain there will be wrangling in the Democratic ranks, produced by the financial plank of the Ohio platform, sure to afford the best possible results in the overthrow and defeat of this mischievous and dangerous organization.

EMIGRATION.

[Communicated.]

The grasshoppers, that for, two years, have visited certain sections east of the Rocky Mountains, have effectually checked emigration to that part of the country. The accounts of their ravages are, doubtless, exaggerated: but, even should the yearly visits of these pests be discontinued, it will be many years before this section can recover from the check it has received, and emigrants be induced to try their fortunes in that now dubious locality. In the meantime the tide seems to have once more turned toward California. Large numbers of emigrants are announced as having arrived in that State during the past few months, and many more are reported on the way. The fever has even extended to New Orleans. Several of our citizens have already gone, and others are preparing to go.

California presents many allurements to the capitalist, but few, if any to the laboring classes. True the atmosphere is as bland, and the soil as productive as it has been at any time since the memorable days of '49, but it is impossible for the laboring element to compete with the already large and fast increasing Chinese population. What the grasshopper has done for Kansas, and other eastern sections, Coolie labor will do for the Golden State. A large proportion of the emigrants now settling there will leave (if they can) and emigration must of necessity seek another channel—a channel that will inevitably flow southward.

Several Southern States have, since the war, received a large influx of emigrants; especially Virginia and Texas, and the question naturally presents itself, why is Louisiana so persistently shunned by settlers both from home and abroad? Why is it that they come to our door only to cross our border and seek homes in an adjoining State? It is not owing to any defect of soil or climate, for there is no State in the Union that possesses so many natural advantages, whose climate is more healthful whose soil is as rich, or where the produce of the earth grow in such profusion and with so little labor as in Louisiana.

Many reasons are assigned, prominent among which is the fact that a portion of our State is liable to be flooded yearly, and our past political troubles. The largest and richest portion of the State is above high water, and the emigrant has no difficulty in selecting a home not subject to inundation, while the history of our own country proves that emigration is the best and surest remedy for the cure of intestine troubles, and that political brawls serve (if at all) only as a temporary check.

In our estimation there are two things that operate against Louisiana. First, the proscriptive policy pursued to a greater or less extent by a portion of our population against the colored people and Northern men, and especially those who may differ with them politically. This class denounces the blacks as a worthless, shiftless race, who entail want and misery upon any community in which they may be in the majority. The Northern mind has been so thoroughly imbued with this idea that it is regarded as simply suicidal for any Northern man to invest his capital in Louisiana. Let us see how far the facts of the case will bear out this theory. Take the parish of St. Mary, for instance, where the colored race is largely in the majority. The close of the war found it in a bankrupt and ruined condition; its bonds almost worthless; its roads in a deplorable condition, not a public school to be found within its borders, and the plantations going to ruin and decay. To-day, the traveller on the Teche is greeted by the unusual sight of white-washed fences and cabins, and tokens of thrift and industry are everywhere visible. No better public schools are to be found in the State than those of St. Mary. Her roads are in excellent condition, and her bonds quoted almost at par. And this has been accomplished by Northern enterprise and black labor, for this parish alone has received immigration to any appreciable extent. Secondly, there is no inducements for emigrants to come here. No one sets forth the commercial or agricultural advantages of our State, nor do any offer their land at a price within reach of the average emigrant. A man who can purchase land in the Western States for from $1 25 to $2 50, and in Virginia, Florida, Texas, and other Southern States, for $5 per acre, will hardly consent to pay from $15 to $40 per acre in Louisiana.

When we *compete* with our sister States for emigration, and when arguments and not bullets are used as the means for making political converts, Louisiana may expect to receive her just proportion of emigrants and recover the vantage ground she has already lost.

Under the caption of "an 'Open Letter' to the New York *Herald*, Charles Nordhoff on negro demagogues," State Senator J. Henri Burch has written an able and convincing reply to the following statement of the too eager Nordhoff. We regret that a failure to receive Mr. Buron's article in time for our last issue,—as intended by that gentleman—will oblige us now simply to republish the salient points of the reply:

"Imperialism Spreading.

"It is a grave misfortune for Louisiana that in her crisis she has so weak a Governor. I believe that Gov. Kellogg has a sincere wish to do right, but he has no force of character; he has no influence over those who rule with him. He lacks the iron grip which is needed to bring reform. Only the other day I was told that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (a colored man) had appointed two notoriously corrupt men to be president and treasurer of the school board of a parish. I asked the Governor how he came to permit such a wickedness. He replied: The colored Senator demanded it. Brown, the Superintendent, weakly gave in to him. I am sorry—but what am I to do? One listens with contempt to such an excuse, which no man would make who really commanded his administration."

To this Mr. Burch answers in reciting the plain provisions of the law governing these appointments, making such reported acts of either the Governor or State Superintendent of Education simply impossible; and adds:

This is only one of the glaring misrepresentations of the political affairs of Louisiana, sent to your widely read journal by your Southern correspondent, Chas. Nordhoff.

We have not written this letter for the purpose, or even hope, of inducing Chas. Nordhoff to wipe from his pen the venom of hate against the Republicans of this State,—and especially the Negro—so plainly apparent in all of his recent letters, but merely to satisfy you and your thousands of readers, of the utter unreliability of your correspondent's reports, and his total ignorance of laws governing a State about which he has written so much.

In conclusion, your correspondent has not only outraged the officials of this State, and its statutory laws, but in addition thereto he has outraged the real meaning of the word "Imperialism." Webster defines this word as meaning "The power, authority, or character of an Emperor." Worcester defines it as "Pertaining to a monarchy, possessing supremacy, supreme." Charles Nordhoff defines it as "weakness," and a lacking of the iron grip needed to bring reform." He not only does this, but labors through an entire column to prove that Governor Kellogg has no power at all. The argument is worthy of the pen and brain from which it emanated and is as truthful in one respect, as it is in the other. If imperialism is spreading in Louisiana, it is through the medium of such correspondents as Charles Nordhoff, and by such arguments as are based in this particular letter to your journal.

The simple facts in the case are, that your readers in the North, know little of Louisiana affairs, and Charles Nordhoff, although in the South, knows less.

Respectfully,

J. Henri Burch,
Editor Grand Era.
Baton Rouge, La.

The *Church Journal*, the leading Episcopal organ of New York, says:

We publish in another column two letters endorsing the Rev. W. G. McKinney (colored) and his work in New Orleans. He visits this city for the purpose of procuring funds for the erection of a church in that city. He has made his appeal in prominent churches here and in Brooklyn, and those who listen to him are favorably impressed. May he find a cordial welcome among churchmen here and elsewhere.

We have heretofore mentioned in our columns that a church organization of that denomination has been effected in this city among our leading colored people; and the many friends of that church will be glad to learn that in order that the interest may not flag, the Rev. S. Burford, a distinguished divine of this city, has kindly volunteered to hold services Sabbath evenings; and the committee have procured the centrally located Sunday school and lecture building belonging to the First Congregational Church, Calliope, between Prytania and St. Charles streets; the directors of which have kindly loaned it for that purpose. The first service will commence next Sunday—to-morrow—night, June 27, at half-past seven o'clock.

To the Editor of the Louisianian.

Articles that have appeared in the columns of the National Monitor, published at Brooklyn, New York, have been brought to our notice, referring to the ex-communication of Elder James H. Magee from the Union Baptist Church, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Permit us to say that Elder Magee was excluded from the Union Baptist Church by a unanimous vote upon Scriptural grounds after a careful consideration of the testimony given against him. We were not hasty; to the contrary, we have been too lenient with Elder Magee, much to our disappointment. Elder Magee had a fair opportunity to prove his innocence, but in this he utterly failed—even his schemes, that would not reflect credit on the meanest serf alive, to disprove one iota of the evidence against him, were to no purpose. We do not intend to be drawn out into a newspaper controversy with Elder Magee, because we do not deem him worthy of our notice. He has betrayed the confidence we repose in him. He may make as many more false statements as he desires, but the reputation of the Union Baptist Church will overbalance all of the false assertions he may make.

We have simply done a duty we owed to the cause of Christianity and morality. In conclusion, we will say to all churches, congregations and persons to beware of Elder James Magee, as he is a bold, bad man.

By order of the Union Baptist Church, June 10 1875.

T. J. Monroe, Clerk of Church.

The first Basket Picnic of the Mignonette Social Club, Henry A. Brown President, and Frederic Simms Secretary, will be given at the Fair Grounds on Tuesday July 6th. The occasion promises to be very enjoyable, and the entertainment all that its managers desire. We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket and promise our agreeable young friends to be present.

Business Notes.

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness." At this season it is all essential to the health of our city. Therefore the advertisement of the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company should be heeded.

"Moody's Shirts" are known from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Their excellence is unrivalled. See advertisement.

How to keep cool, and where to purchase everything needed for housekeeping, is instanced in Navra & Offner's invitation to their China Palace, at 129 Canal street.

New and second-hand furniture of all descriptions and at low prices to be had at W. B. Stevenson's Sale Rooms, 62 Camp street.

For a varied and complete assortment of jewelry, go to Edward Lilienthal, 95 Canal street.

John W. Madden, Stationer and Lithographer at 73 Camp street.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at auction prices, 17 Bourbon street.

Clothing of excellent material and newest style at prices to suit purchasers by Leon Godchaux, Canal and Old Levee streets.

Dress Goods at reduced prices, and very latest novelties at Holmes, Canal and Bourbon streets.

Men's Furnishing Goods at 119 Canal street, B. T. Walshe.

B. Bloomfield & Co., General Stationers, Blank Book Manufacturers, and Law Publishers, invite attention to their large and selected stock at 47 Chartres street.

G. Casanave, Undertaker, supplies the public at 88 Bourbon street.

The Workingmen's Bank, at 94 Canal street, and Citizens' Savings Bank, at Grunewald Hall, commend their popular and safe banking houses to all classes.

Thos. H. Handy dispenses the best brandies and liquors of all kinds at Nos. 14 and 16 Royal street.

From envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness deliver us; but from examination of the well filled and constantly thronged news-stand of Staub, at Goldthwaite's Book Store, 69 Canal street, the public pray commend us.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine returned to his home at Shreveport on last Tuesday. It is probable our worthy Lieutenant Governor will be absent from the city for several weeks; as in the pressing duties of his official position hitherto he has had much of his personal and private business so neglected, that the visit he now makes Shreveport, apart from the natural wish to spend some days with friends, will fully absorb whatever leisure he may have. Then too, North Louisiana claims the Lieutenant Governor, and the good people therein demand occasionally his presence.

Hon. William G. Brown, State Superintendent of Education will leave the city shortly for an educational tour to Madison and other parishes of North Louisiana. Devotedly untiring in the administration of the important duties of his office, Superintendent Brown is determined that so far as he may our State shall be second to none in the excellence and efficiency of its public schools.

In the exercise of the pardoning power, in the case of one Barrentine, Lt. Gov. Davis, of Mississippi has incurred such violent abuse and slanderous imputations from the Columbus *Index*, a Democratic paper of that State, that in a letter to that journal Governor Davis concludes:

"Fail to establish a charge so damaging, when you could do it so easily, if there was a semblance of truth in it—then a generous and just people will justify me in laying aside, for a time, the dignity of the position I hold, to denounce you as a calumniator and a slanderer, uttering falsehoods which you well knew to be so when you published them. This is condensed in plain and pointed language—language, however, which all just men must admit that the occasion and my character demand. I regret the necessity which impels me to this course, but, feeling it to be a simple duty, I did not hesitate to write what I have here written. Establish your charges, or rest under the full import of the language here applied to you.

"Yours, etc., A. K. Davis."

Division Superintendent of Education Stoddard has just returned from a thorough canvass and examination of the schools of his district, which, extending on both banks of the river as far as St. James and Ascension parishes embraces also the lower portion of the Teche country. Mr. Stoddard reports a hundred schools in excellent condition; and challenges Charles Nordhoff or any other man to find a more healthful, hopeful, and better condition of affairs, educationally and otherwise than in his district.

Secretary of State Deslonde has obtained sixty days leave of absence. He goes North next month.

State Senator T. T. Allain will recuperate at Hot Springs Arkansas, about the middle of July.

Hon. David Young passed through our city last week, *en route* for Europe, via Boston.

The citizens of Tensas parish intend the celebration of the Fourth of July right gloriously. Prominent speakers among whom are the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General Fields Senator Pinchback, and Superintendent of Education Brown are announced, as of those who will orate on the occasion.

The Louisiana sugar planters are now more prosperous than at any time since the war. The yield for 1874 was 240,000 hogsheads against 103,000 the preceding year, while the crop was made very economically and commanded fair prices. This year the yield will be much greater.

The Republicans of Maine nominated for Governor General Selden Conner. A splendid war record for its nominee, and sound platform will roll up a sweeping majority for the Republican party in Maine.

A. Simon news-stand St. Louis street, opposite the State House, is just the man to supply the public with French, English, and German papers, besides the current news of the day, magazines and books at cheap rates. Give him a call.

Æsop's fable of the country maid, who, with her basket full of eggs, spun so pleasant a picture of future results from the possible consequences of her plans; all of which came so sadly to naught from the downfall of her precious burden and the destruction of its contents, is apt to be strikingly exemplified in the fate of the Democratic party in the fall election this year, and the grand defeat which attends it next. "Ryseup William Allen" in Ohio, as now probable candidate of the fossils and decaying fungi of the party so long and libellously proclaiming itself Democratic, for the Presidency in 1876, will be put into his little bed long before the events of the Centennial year shall have brought the party's National Convention in session. The Ohio election this fall will settle William Allen's little game. Thirty thousand Republican majority there, with forty thousand in Pennsylvania; and twenty-five or thirty thousand in Maine; and a similar vote in Mississippi, echoed by all the loyal States, will determine all doubt as to the integrity and continuance of our free republican institutions and the unswerving loyalty of the people.

Geo. Ellis, opposite the Post Office has been known to the news loving public of our city from time whereof the memory of ye old inhabitant delights to dwell. Enterprising, long established, and abundantly stocked with newspapers, magazines, and periodicals from all parts of the country and abroad, the Ellis motto is success, worked for and deserved.

Mr. B. Steven Fuller, at No. 11 Hotel street, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, writes us, saying, that about forty years ago he worked in the Louisiana Sugar Refinery, one-half mile below New Orleans; and left some friends there, among whom were Sam Holmes and Jacob Rose or Sampy Writen; all of whom were Charlestonians, and dear friends of his, whom he, Mr. Fuller, would be pleased to hear from. Address with information as above.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

We have received notice of a change in the schedule of the Great Jackson Route. The Express train now departs at 7:50 A. M., and the Mail at 5:50 P. M. The Express arrives at 11:30 P. M. and the Mail at 10:30 A. M. The increase of speed and the running of a sleeping coach through to Cincinnati has commended this road to the patronage of the travelling public; and if we may judge by the crowded coaches and numerous spectators which especially throng Calliope street Depot, on the departure of each evening train, we must conclude that the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago rail way is the most popular route for passengers going North, East, and West.

The Salem (Massachusetts) *Gazette* is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, newspapers in the country. It began its existence in the year 1773.

It takes a pretty smart man to tell when he is happy.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 25, 1875.

COTTON—American standard of classification:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot.
Inferior	— @ —	—
Low Ordinary	— @ —	—
Ordinary	12½ @ 12¾	12½
Strict Ordinary	13 @ 13¼	—
Good Ordinary	13¾ @ 13¾	13½
Strict Good Ordinary	13¾ @ 14	—
Low Middling	14 @ 14¼	14
Strict Low Middling	14¼ @ 15	—
Middling	14¾ @ 15¼	15½
Strict Middling	15¼ @ 15¾	—
Good Middling	15¾ @ 15¾	15½
Middling Fair	16¼ @ 16¼	16¼
Fair	— @ —	—

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1874		15,953
Arrived since last statement	184	
Arrived previously	1,139,031	1,139,215
		1,155,168
Cleared to-day	none	
Cleared previously	1,116,351	1,116,351
Stock on hand and on ship-board not cleared		49,630
Stock on hand same time last year		44,107

FREIGHTS—We quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d; to Boston ¼c.; to Providence and Fall River, 13-16d; to New York ¼c; to Philadelphia, ¼c.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d; to Havre 15-16d; to Genoa, —d; to Boston, —d; to Providence and Fall River 9-16d.

SUGAR—7¾@8c for common, 8¼@8½c for fair, 8¾c for good fair, 8¾@8¾c for fully fair, 9c for prime, 9¼c for strictly prime, —@9¾c for seconds, 9¼@9¾c for yellow clarified, 10@10¼c for off white clarified, and 10¼c for prime white clarified.

MOLASSES—We quote nominally at 40@45c for common; 50@55c for fair; 58@60c for prime; 60@62c for strictly prime, and 65@70c for choice.

FLOUR—Superfine at $4 50, double extra $5 00, treble extra $5 25@—, choice extra $6 75@7, single extra $4 75, low treble extra $5 50, choice treble extra $6 25, choice and family extra $6 50@7 00 ₰ bbl.

PORK—Mess $20@20 50 ₰ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $21 00@21 50 for original, and $20 for repacked.

DRY SALT MEAT—8¾c for shoulders, 12c for clear rib sides, and 12¾c for clear sides ₰ lb.

BACON—Shoulders are held at 9¾c, clear rib sides 13c, and clear sides 13¾ ₰ lb.

LARD—Tierce refined is quoted at 14c, keg 14¾c.

CORN IN SACKS—Yellow mixed 87c, yellow 90c, white mixed 89c, white 92c ₰ bushel.

OATS—78c ₰ bushel.

BRAN—$1 ₰ 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime $23; choice $26 ₰ ton.

CORN MEAL—$4 50 ₰ bbl.

COW PEAS—$1 25 ₰ bushel for mixed and $1 35 for clay.

WHISKY—Louisiana rectified is quoted at $1 19@1 20, and Western at $1 15@1 20 ₰ gallon.

HAMS—Choice 13¼@13¾c ₰ lb.

WHEAT IN BULK—95@98c ₰ bushel.

BREAKFAST BACON—13c ₰ lb.

BAGGING—14c in round lots for domestic jute and hemp. Domestic jute and hemp is retailing at 14@14¼c, India 10c ₰ yard.

STARCH—Is quoted at 4¼c ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—We quote as follows: Inferior 9@9¼c; medium 10@10¼c; fine 11@12c; low leaf 12@12¾c; medium 13¼@14c; good 15¼@16¼c; fine 17¼@18¼, and selections 20@22c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

KEEP COOL.

In consequence of the dull times a further reduction of prices at the

CHINA PALACE.

Plunge Baths, Sponge Baths, Hip Baths, Child's Baths, and Foot Baths will be sold at astonishingly low prices.

Water Coolers $1 75, Silver Plated Water Pitchers $5, new styles Table Mats $1, English Stone China Chamber Sets $3 75, Decorated China Spittoons only $1

AT NAVRA & OFFNER'S

China Palace,

129.....Canal Street.....129

jn5 3m, Touro Buildings.

WORKINGMEN'S BANK

SAVINGS AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Special attention to SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, SIX PER CENT ALLOWED, payable semi-annually.

—DIRECTORS—

Vor. Maignan, Alf. Waltz,
J. H. Gardner, J. G. Spotz,
J. B. Camors, M. F. Dunn,
J. R. Boarman.

V. MAIGNAN.....President.
J. H. GARDNER.....Vice-President.
J. D. MONDEIGT.....Cashier.
C. D. STURTEVANT.....Assistant Cashier.

94 CANAL STREET,

sp3 6m NEW ORLEANS.

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER

AND PRINTER,

73 Camp Street,

may29 1y NEW ORLEANS.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

SPLENDID SCHEME—

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS H.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, June 12, 1875.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
30 prizes of	500	are	15,000
200 prizes of	100	are	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are			$1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are			1,800
9 approximations of $500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are			1,800
270 Prizes, amounting to			$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATIO PRIZES.

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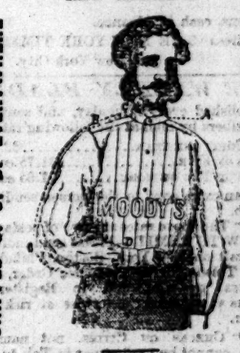

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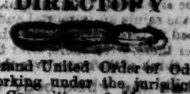

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Tuesday, 29—St. Peter.

JULY.

Sunday, 4—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 11—Seventh Sunday after Trinity
Sunday, 18—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 25—St. James; Ninth Sunday After Trinity.

THE EVANGELISTS IN LONDON.—Colonel Forney has been attending the services of Moody and Sankey, the Evangelists, in London, and writes home: It was strange to watch the effect of the appearance of these two men, separated as they were instantly from the large concourse of clergymen around them and the dense background of ladies and gentlemen crowding the platform. They were instantly chosen out and their presence immediately stilled the audience. The opening feature was a hymn given out by Mr. Moody, the first verse of which was:

Oh think of the home, over there,
By the side of the river of light,
Where the saints all immortal and fair
Are robed in their garments of white,
Over there, over there, over there,
Oh, think of the home over there.

in which the whole body of the people joined, rising, after the Methodist fashion. In the front of the five tiers of these circling boxes, which I should think were at least twice the size of the tiers of our Academy of Music, stood the females of the congregation, each with a hymn-book in her hand. Sankey led the great chorus, though his voice could not be heard, and the regularity and harmony of the whole proceeding was singularly impressive. After this a prayer, then a short exhortation by an English clergyman, then another hymn, chorus led by the people, and then Moody stepped forward, and, in a military and somewhat impatient voice, exclaimed, "Now let us have No. 431" sung by Sankey alone. The first stanza, succeeded by four other verses, as follows:

There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold,
But one was out on the hills away,
Far off from the gates of gold,
Away on the mountains wild and bare,
Away from the tender Shepherd's care,

We sat at the extreme end of the immense temple, on the very last bench, near the door, and so clear was Sharkey's voice and so distinct and sharp-cut his articulation, that every word and syllable and intonation could be heard with singular sweetness. It was not a cultivated voice. There was no affectation in the pronunciation, and there was a little Western twang; but I could readily understand how a hymn so sung and intoned, so metallic and ringing, would reach hearts already more than half prepared to approve. At the end of every verse he would pause for nearly a minute, and the silence intensified the deep emotion of the mass; and then he resumed very low, and rose the last like the prolonged note of a cornet or bugle. There was a number of other exercises, but Moody was the chief character. I have heard and read him somewhat carefully. One of his sermons suffices for all. It was that preached a few days ago, when the royal box was occupied by the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Constance Leveson-Gower, and the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans. It is not argument in any sense, and scarcely a declamation, but rather an exhortation, the point being that to know Christ we must know him first as our Saviour. All through ran a series of quaint comparisons and accident.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey were expected to close their meetings in the Opera-house (West end of London) on the 30th of May. The building was in use by them seven weeks, and has been occupied from two to four times daily. Many of the upper classes have attended, and bishops have occupied the royal boxes. The eccentric Father Ignatius has also been an auditor, and has taken part in the inquiry meetings as an adviser of the penitent. Services have been held for children, and one of unusual interest for the blind. The building was on this occasion crowded, about 1500 blind persons attended. Prayer was offered by Dr. [illegible], the author of the "blind alphabet," Mr. Sankey sang the hymn which contains the chorus,

"The Master passeth by,
Jesus of Nazareth passeth by.

The audience was visibly affected by the address and the singing.

The excitement which has shown itself in Belgium in the breaking up of religious processions still continues. A procession of 25,000 pilgrims to a grotto near Ghent became the occasion of a disturbance, in which several hundred were hurt, and one person was killed. In Brussels another was assailed by the people, the police interfered with clubs, and made several arrests. The crowd was dispersed. The Tribunal of First Instance in [illegible] has dismissed the charge against Duchesne of denunciation of Bieplotting the [illegible] mark. P[illegible] has been released from custody.

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5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eighth streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Calsunie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 5 & St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochablava streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Cook's Point
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Canal streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 16, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
233 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21 Chalmette street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 3 Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman st Broad streets
252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Anthony
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard
412 " Laharpe and White sts., N. O. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart sts
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen near Fort
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine sts

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